THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1833. NO. 31.

White Wheat Flour.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR---manufactured for family use, (at West Wheeling Steam Mill,) will be kept constantly on hand by McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
No. 39 Water street.
December 21---1mo.

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of,

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.--tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen--We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.
N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829---tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.--tf

Election for Directors.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, are hereby notified, that an Election for Nine Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the seventh day of January, A. D. 1833, at the Office No. 35 Market street, between the hours of Ten, A. M. and Four, P. M. of said day. JAMES S. CRAFT, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1832.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823--tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,
HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.--tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

FOR SALE LOW.

I WISH to Sell the balance of my lot on Grant's Hill: there are nine houses, in good tenantable order, on the premises, and room for eight or nine more, without interfering with said houses. The property will be divided into one, two, or three lots, so as to suit purchasers. The terms will be accommodating.

Also, I will rent my Warehouse, which I now occupy, on the corner of Penn and Hand Streets, with or without purchasing the Stock I have now on hand. I will make the terms easy.
JAMES HASLETT.
December 4, 1832.--7t

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830--tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.--tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)
HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22--tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1822.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.--tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Sept. 28.---3mo.

Pittsburgh Bank Stock

WANTED AT
N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
No. 33 MARKET STREET.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832.--3t.

RECEIVED,
By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.--tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831--tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.---tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5---tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:
OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.
P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.---tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13---tf Water street.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞ All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞ There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞ For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,
WM. B. LACEY.
October 2, 1832.—1ysw

OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors.	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,
Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,
A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.
B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.--tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

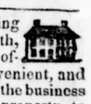
Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

A Convenient Three Story Dwelling  House, situated No. 29, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, is offered for sale. The premises are convenient, and the central situation of this dwelling to the business part of the city, renders it a desirable property to any person wishing to purchase.
☞ For particulars, apply on the premises.
Dec. 28, 1832.—1mcp

London & American Annuals.

SYLVESTER has just received a supply of all the different London and American Annuals; together with a choice collection of Christmas and New Year's Gifts.
Apply at corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
December 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said Court—William Armstrong, Guardian of Eliza Catharine Armstrong, James Armstrong, Margaret Elenor Armstrong, Rebecca Logan Armstrong, Mary Agnes Armstrong, and Hugh Armstrong, Minors, under the age of fourteen years, will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out-cry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday (21st day) of January, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:—the claim of said Minors to one undivided half of a tract of land, containing three hundred and thirty-nine acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of Isaac Wycoff, John Walker, and Philip Smith; being the same tract of land which was at one time vested in Hugh Davidson, deceased, Grandfather of said Minors. Terms at sale.
[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,
December 21--ts *Clerk.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1832: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	$25,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
25		1,000	25,000
25		500	12,500
25		300	7,500
41		200	8,200
56		80	4,480
56		60	3,360
56		40	2,240
112		20	2,240
2240		12	26,883
15400		6	92,400
45760	tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
Dec. 21, 1832.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

LONDON ANNUALS.

HEATH'S Picturesque Annual, for 1833; with 26 Beautifully finished Engravings.
Keepsake, for 1833; 17 splendid Engravings.
Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath; 12 Engravings.
Amulet; 12 Engravings.
Comic Offering; numerous Engravings.

AMERICAN ANNUALS.

The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1833; with 20 elegant Plates.
Religious Souvenir, for 1833; edited by Rev. G. S. Bedell.
The Pearl, or Affection's Gift; 9 Plates.
Ladies' Pocket Album, for 1833;
With a New Assortment of Books, suitable as presents for Young Persons. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,
Dec. 25, 1832.—3t. No. 73 Wood street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery---Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
25		1,000	25,000
25		500	12,500
25		300	7,500
41		200	8,200
56		80	4,480
56		60	3,360
56		40	2,240
112		20	2,240
2240		12	26,883
15400		6	92,400
45760	tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Dec. 28, 1832.

RICHARD BIDDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE NO. 45 THIRD STREET.
December 11, 1832.—3t

POETRY.

For the Gazette.

POLITICAL BARBERS.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

There was a time in England's story,
(Although the tale is somewhat hoary,)
When sages, grac'd with *wig* and gown,
Would have plac'd our *whigs* upon their *Crown:*
And they looked on North as a *barber* to throw
Out his *pole*, and *shave* our *polls* for a pound or so.

This North was a *barber, barbed* enough—
Frizzled, lather'd, shav'd, and used a *puff*—
Powder'd, had *ball*-soap he got from the King,
But his *powder* and *ball* were not the thing;
So the *whigs* made a *sconce* full that was so much better,
They sent a sample to Lord North—O! what a spatter!

The *ball*, he said, was hard, and *Caustic* too,
And as for the *powder*, it would *not do*—
But as it was *due*, the *whigs sent* more—
O! how the *barber* jump'd, and stamp'd, and swore
That the *powder* and *ball sank* so deep in the *scull*,
As to make their *heads* dizzy, and their brains, even null.

Such *barbarous* stuff for their *barber* to use,
Made the sages of England all refuse
Our *whigs* to find a place upon their shelves—
So they kept all the *blocks* to their own dear selves—
And since they *shut shop*, we have taken our own course,
And become our own *barbers*, for better or worse.

Sometimes we're *cut*, and sometimes cued,
At others, *curl'd* in dandy mood;
One day, *perukes* are all the ton,
The next, our *natural hair* is on.

Our *straps* are made to suit the day,
Of *hickory* now, and then, of *clay;*
A *wolf-skin tann'd* is often us'd,
Though by its owners, much abus'd.

Our statesmen sometimes *barber* well—
'Tis true, their *razors* oft rebel;
But then, they *whet* them to an *edge*
Upon the people's privilege.

Our Chieftain, he a *razor* uses—
Like Pindars, either *bleeds* or *bruises;*
And yet, he thousands can command,
To *writhe* under his *barbarous* hand.

Some Congressmen *shave* good and true,
Webster & Co. they always do;
While others *botch*, and, unrefin'd,
But poor *apprentices*, leave half the *beard* behind.

Some lawyers take an active part,
And try their skill in the *frizzling* art;
But when they *frizzle* all they can,
They only *barb-a-cue* a man.

A doctor now and then appears,
Instead of lancet, using shears,
Fleecing the *polls*, indeed, the *face*,
To stuff his saddle for a race.

The printer, (and there's many a one,)
Now *shaves* for fame, and now, for fun;
But oft 'tis seen, (his greatest dread,)
The fun is turn'd on his own *head:*
And as for fame, if one excel,
He must have tact to *frizzle* well,
Or make good *scratches*—then he may,
Perchance obtain, though earn not, eight dollars per day.

MUNSTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNITED STATES AND LA PLATA.

Our Charge at Buenos Ayres has been recently placed in an unpleasant attitude with the government of that province, in consequence of the capture of the schooner Elizabeth, a sealing vessel from Stonington, the ill treatment of her crew, by Gov. Vernet, of the Falkland Islands, and other events, and has returned from that city to this country. The papers lately received from Buenos Ayres contain a long correspondence which had taken place between him and our Consul, Mr. Slocum, on the one side, and that goverament on the other. Its purport we shall endeavor to reduce to a few lines.

November 21st, 1831, Mr. Slocum notified the government at Buenos Ayres of the arrival of the Harriet, as a prize taken by Governor Vernet, requesting information whether the capture would be recognized. Being informed on the 25th that the question had not been decided, on the 26th he protested against the right of making such a capture. To this a reply was made, December 3d, stating that that question had not yet been considered, but that the Consul's communication could not be received as a formal protest, as he appeared to have no specific authority to make one, being only a consul, and because the United States had no right to those islands or coasts. On the same day Mr. Slocum communicated a letter from Captain Duncan, stating that he should proceed to those islands in the Lexington sloop of war. It was mentioned that her departure would be delayed until the 9th, to await any communication from the government. Mr. Slocum at the same time stated, that he had been received as the representative of the United States since the death of the late charge.

On the 9th of December, the government informed Mr. Slocum that an investigation had been ordered, but that it was necessary that Captain Davison, (of the captured vessel,) who had just gone on board the Lexington, should remain, or leave an agent to represent him. In another note the government express surprise that the Consul should press the subject at an inconvenient time; say they had never received him as any thing more than a consul: and that, if any act should be committed, calculated to disturb the friendly relations subsisting with the United States, they would address a formal note to that government.

On the 15th, Mr. Slocum replied, that he did not admit in the government any right to demand Davidson's remaining or leaving an agent, on penalty of suffering the evils that his neglect might occasion, as the right of capture had been protested against. He replied in a spirited manner also to some of the objections of the government against his course, and to some of the points assumed by them. Soon after this intelligence was received of the capture of Governor Vernet by the Lexington: and the following note was subsequently received by Mr. Slocum, terminating the correspondence with him.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

To the Consul of the United States.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 14, 1832.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, addressing himself to Mr. George W. Slocum, Consul of the United States, in this city, to inform him that the government, in consideration of the extravagant ideas and language which characterise his official communications respecting the occurrences in regard to American Fishing vessels on the coasts of the Falkland Islands, belonging to and in possession of this Republic, and the impression which his conduct has produced, especially since the outrage perpetrated in those islands by the Commandant of the United States sloop of war Lexington, and because the lively sensation which that act of violence has occasioned, renders it necessary to avoid, with the greatest care, every thing which would tend directly or indirectly, to exasperate and to abate that moderation and candor which ought always to be observed in the conduct of affairs between civilized and friendly nations, has deemed it proper and conducive to these ends, to suspend all official relations with Mr. Slocum, who can appoint some person, duly qualified, to succeed him in his Consular function. Notice of this determination is given to the Government of the United States, which will doubtless be satisfactory, as well as the object and motives which influenced its adoption.

The undersigned salutes the Consul with the proper attention. MANUEL J. GARCIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday, Dec. 20.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Committee of 21—and the Report.—The Committee were busily engaged on Tuesday in discussing the several *projects* that had been submitted. All these had been voted out, except Gen. Brodnax's—and that was re-committed to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Brodnax, Brown, and Gholson. Yesterday, *they* made their Report—which, after some amendments, was adopted, and ordered to be reported to the House to day.

It consists of thirteen resolutions.

The 1st insists upon the difficulty and danger of the Crisis, to which we have arrived, and the duty of interposing to arrest the progress of the evil.

The 2d urges the value of the Union—and the dangers which threaten it from the opposite excesses of the centrifugal and centripetal powers.

The 3d reaffirms the Virginia doctrines, as contained in the Resolutions of '98 and '99, and the Report of 1800.

4th, Protests against the protective principle in the Tariff laws, as not only unequal and oppressive, but contrary to the spirit and intent of the Federal Compact.

5th, Expresses a determination not to acquiesce in the present system of duties, but to oppose their continuance by all constitutional and proper means.

6th, Resolves that we will cordially co-operate with our brethren of S. C. and other states, in effecting, by all proper means, its reduction to the proper point.

7th, Regrets and deplores the course pursued by S. Carolina—the remedy to which she has resorted and still more precipitate measures she has adopted—the principles assumed by her Ordinance, and the measures which her Legislature seems likely to adopt to carry them into execution, &c. &c.

The 8th disapproves and protests against certain principles avowed, and powers assumed for the Federal Government by the President's proclamation—as violating the true spirit of the constitution, and contrary to the doctrines which this State has repeatedly asserted. These points of the Proclamation relate to the origin and character of the *confederacy*, the right of secession, and the guilt of treason attaching to the citizens of a State which has withdrawn from the Union.

The 9th resolution deprecates the use of force by either party, and entreats South Carolina to suspend the operation of the Ordinance, &c. until the expiration of the 1st session of the next Congress, &c. &c.

The 10th instructs our Senators, &c. to use their best exertions to procure an immediate curtailment of the Tariff, and gradual reduction to the revenue standard.

The 11th proposes to call a *General Convention*, in case Congress does not abandon the protective system before the expiration of its next session.

12th, Proposes to send two Commissioners to S. Carolina.

And the 13th, sends copies of these resolutions to the President, States, &c. &c.

The above is a very rough and rapid summary of the Resolutions.

P. S.—The report on its submission to the house to day was postponed to, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next: the desire of many members to visit their families at Christmas, being understood to have produced the delay. Ayes 60, Noes 59.

From the N. Y. American.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

We have thought it not without interest, at this moment, when confused notions are, for selfish purposes, circulated as to the origin of the National Government, to present a brief sketch of the circumstances, under which the revolted English colonies became an American nation. We have found a suitable statement in a "Historical Sketch of the formation of the Confederacy, &c." published in 1825, from the pen of *Joseph Blunt, Esq.*, and we recommend it to the attention of our readers. It will be seen, as is well put in the President's Proclamation, that it was the *People*, and not the *States*, that declared our Independence; that it was the *People*, and not the *States*, that conducted the War, made Treaties, and negotiated Loans, with Foreign Nations; and that it was the *People*, and not the *States*, that formed a Constitution, of which the main object was, to bind them together permanently as a Nation, one and indivisible. Under such a Constitution, for one portion of the People to talk of secession, appears about as reasonable as for one of the Wards of this City, or one of the Counties of this State, to undertake, upon some private grief, to secede from the Municipal or State authority.

FORMATION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

From a Historical Sketch of the Formation of the Confederacy, &c. published in 1825, by JOSEPH BLUNT.

"After the conclusion of the war of 1763, the British Ministers seem to have adopted a more uniform system of government for the North American colonies, than they had before been subjected to. As this ministerial project was regarded by the Americans (to use the words of the eloquent Burke) "as a system of perfect uncompensated slavery, in which the restraints of a universal internal and external monopoly were joined with an universal internal and external taxation;" they prepared to resist the designs of the mother country with the spirit of freemen. This determination was not a transient feeling; but a deep, enduring sentiment, pervading the whole mass of society; supplying the place of laws and government, and inducing the colonists to place their persons and fortunes upon the hazard of successful resistance. In order to concentrate their forces, and to act in their common cause as one people, the leaders of the opposition were invested with power, by the primary assemblies, to represent the different provinces in a continental congress, and to act in their behalf, for the purpose of procuring a remedy for the evils with which they were threatened.

The first meeting of this body was held September 5, 1774; and in that body twelve of the colonies were represented by the consent of the people. In this congress it was determined to adopt such measures of resistance to the designs of Great Britain as did not necessarily imply a hostile disposition. An agreement neither to import nor consume British goods, nor to export produce to Great Britain, was entered into by the delegates for themselves and their constituents, and remonstrance and petition employed to avert the crisis which was manifestly approaching. In these acts, and the pledges which were mutually given, both by the delegates of the several colonies, and by the people in their primary assemblies, is to be seen the germ of the American Republic.

The next year, on the ever memorable 19th of April, the inhabitants of Lexington and Concord, in accordance with public sentiment, and (it may be said) the tacit general understanding of the colonists, in resisting the British troops, commenced hostilities, and thus put the respective rights and claims of the two countries upon the arbitration of war.

On the 10th of May, the delegates of the same provinces met again in congress, and formally made the cause of the provincial troops round Boston, the cause of the colonies. They acknowledged it to be their own, and prepared to prosecute it with the same spirit with which it had been commenced. Steps were taken to place the colonies in a state of defence; rules and regulations framed for the government of the troops; measures adopted to expel the enemy from the continent; a large force assigned for the siege of Boston; bills of credit, to the amount of $2,000,000, issued, and the faith of the twelve colonies pledged for their redemption; negotiations commenced with the Indians, to engage their friendship and neutrality; and a resolution passed "prohibiting all intercourse with Georgia, except St. John's parish, (which had then renounced all connection with the rest of the province,) Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the Island of St. John, and East and West Florida, as dependencies of the common enemy, until the further order of congress."

In short, congress assumed, in behalf of the country, the character of an independent nation, to effect certain specified objects; and the colonists ratified their proceedings, and conferred upon that body, by the resolutions passed in their primary assemblies, the power of a national government, so far as they should be required for the accomplishment of the objects proposed. These were, by negotiation or force, to bring the mother country to a sense of what was due to the colonies, and to settle the existing difficulties upon a permanent and equitable footing.

About three months after the commencement of hostilities, Georgia acceded to the confederation, and, of course, made herself a party to the proceedings, views, and responsibilities of the other provinces.

In the course of the contest its character changed. The more full developement of the ultimate designs of the British Government had convinced the colonists that there could be no safety in any connection with England, and they resolved upon separation. On the fourth of July, 1776, by an unanimous vote of the continental congress, "these united colonies were declared to be free and independent states," and all political connection between them and Great Britain to be totally dissolved. This declaration was only a public acknowledgment and justification of the resolution, which had been previously adopted. Nearly two months previous to that period, they had manifested their determination, by recommending to the several provinces to form new civil governments. It would be difficult, among the many acts of resistance to the royal authority, to point out in the proceedings of the leaders of the revolution, the first act by which they first indicated their determination to be a separate nation; but this manifesto gave the most satisfactory evidence of their resolution, and pledged all the colonies to its execution.

By this instrument, and the subsequent proceedings thereon, the American people declared themselves to be an independent nation, then at war with Great Britain; but as such, the whole were responsible to all the world, for the acts of the citizens of each and every of the colonies. They were free and independent, not as isolated States, but as the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and as such only could they be regarded by mankind.

As between themselves, they were bound together by their acts and their declarations; although the terms and conditions of their union were not properly defined. They comprehended, however, all that was necessary to prosecute the war to a successful result. To this they had pledged themselves; and however congress might have been disposed to conciliate and to persuade the several states, instead of resorting to coercive measures, no doubt can be entertained, that a refusal to comply with its requisitions upon any of the states for the public service, was a violation of faith, and that a withdrawal from the confederacy by one of its members, would have been a good cause of war, and have justified the invasion and conquest of that State by the rest of the Union. The force of circumstances had formed them into a nation, one and indivisible, and instituted a general government, long before the state constitutions, or the articles of confederation, were framed. As such they were regarded by other civilized nations; and in that character, anterior to the adoption of any federal constitution, or articles of confederation, they had entered into a treaty of commerce and an offensive and defensive alliance with France; and had undertaken, in conjunction with that kingdom, important enterprizes, which pre-supposed the existence of a national government, and that our government possessed certain extensive powers over the people of the United States.

With Great Britain, they were in a state of war, striving to expel her troops from the continent, and to appropriate for themselves as much of it as they could gain by force. With this view expeditions were undertaken against the several British posts, within the thirteen states, in Canada, the north-western territory, and St. Augustine, in Florida.

As to the other European powers, they were but one people, and known either as the United States of America, or as the insurgent colonies of Great Britain. While among themselves they were communities formerly distinct for all the purposes of local legislation; though subject in some matters relating to Indian tribes and their territory, to the legislation of the mother country and the royal authority; but now united by common wrongs and common apprehensions in one cause, and obliged to provide new political institutions to meet the exigencies of their situations.

This subject early engaged the attention of the actors in the revolution; and the novel spectacle was presented of a people contending for freedom and independence with a power, whose fleets and armies threatened their extermination, and occupied with arms in their hands in laying the foundations and erecting the superstructure of their political institutions. Since the time when Nehemiah rebuilt Jerusalem, there had not been seen a community, of whom it could be so emphatically said; "every person with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon."

Although, in the first burst of resistance, the place of civil government was supplied by public sentiment, and the powers of the Provincial and Continental Congresses, still the necessity of adopting a more regular, and better defined political system, was admitted by all. Congress, acting upon this conviction, on the 15th of May, 1776, recommended to the *people* of the several colonies "to adopt such government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

Pursuant to that recommendation, the local conventions proceeded to prepare constitutions for each of the several colonies; and their delegates in the continental Congress endeavored to frame an acceptable system of government for the confederacy, by which the very indefinite powers possessed by that body, might be distinctly marked out, and the respective rights and obligations of the general and local governments properly defined.

The inhabitants of the old British colonies thus proceeded simultaneously to institute the political system, under which they were to exist as an independent community; united for some purposes, and separated for others. The local governments being more simple in their nature, and less extensive in their operation, were more readily agreed upon, and earlier established; but the intention of forming a national government was so early and so universally adopted, that it may be safely asserted, that the American people never entertained the idea of existing in independent and separate states.

They meant to be one and indivisible; and the only difficulty was how to apportion the powers of government, so as to give to congress such powers, as would enable it to represent and protect the national interests, without encroaching upon the state authorities, to whom was confided the care of the local interests. Instead, therefore, of regarding the general government as formed by concessions on the part of the state governments; it is to be considered as equally the establishment of the people, who, for the sake of convenience, after framing its constitution in a general congress, expressed their assent to its provisions through their local assemblies, and apportioned to each its political powers, by the constitutions provided to guide those, to whose hands the administration of the government was confided.

This apportionment, however, only referred to what then existed, and not to what was subsequently acquired by the thirteen states in their confederated character. For instance, if any thing had been acquired by conquest from Great Britain, as military munitions, or a province not acceding to the union, or uncultivated and unappropriated territory, it is clear that such acquisition would have belonged to the confederacy, and not to the states separately. It would have constituted a common fund, to be appropriated for the prosecution of the war, the reimbursement of the public creditors, or in any other way for the general benefit. What belonged to the colonists, either individually or as provincial communities, was apportioned at the commencement of the revolution among the several governments; but all acquisitions by conquest necessarily fell under the jurisdiction of the national government. As the property of the crown, it became the right of the opponent of the crown; as an acquisition in war, it was vested in that party which carried on the war. This opponent of the crown was the American people, represented in continental congress. The quarrel was theirs, and theirs only; and to them, in their collective capacity, belonged the acquisitions and results of that war.

* 1st Journal Old Congress, 339, 345.

From the National Intelligencer.

We place in our columns to day the Address of General Hayne, on taking the oath of office of Governor of South Carolina. It is a document characterized by all the solemnity of conviction, and all the earnestness of fixed resolution. Its eloquence, its devotedness, its courage, must be acknowledged, whilst the palpable error which runs through the whole of it, is deplored as a fatal delusion. The error is, in assuming that their brethren of the Union, who have no feeling towards them but that of loving kindness, are in arms against the people of South Carolina, whilst it is they, in fact, who are taking up arms against the residue of the Union to which they belong, and to whose rightful authority they owe allegiance. This address of Gen. Hayne is, under all the circumstances, the most portentous document we have yet seen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR HAYNE'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

I appear before you in obedience to your commands, to enter upon the duties you have assigned me. The Chief Magistracy of South Carolina, at all times an office of high dignity and trust, has now assumed an importance which might well induce the most highly gifted among us, to hesitate in taking upon himself the fearful responsibility which belongs to it. Putting out of view the considerations which would have induced me at any time to desire to be excused from this service—a sincere distrust of my abilities to discharge, in a satisfactory manner, the various and trying duties which must at this momentous crisis devolve on the Executive, would have deterred me from making the attempt, but for the conviction, that every man now owes a duty to his country which he is bound, at every sacrifice, to perform. Deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me, in being selected to preside over the destinies of the State, at this interesting period, and feeling myself bound to defer to your judgment, I am constrained to yield an implicit obedience to the public will, officially made known to me through you.

In taking this step I am fully aware of the difficulties which are before me. In a period of intense excitement, threatened with dangers from without, and embarrassed by unhappy divisions at home, it belongs not to any wisdom or virtue, merely human, to reconcile conflicting opinions, harmonize discordant views, and meet the expectations of the public. Emergencies will probably arise, concerning which opinions will be so divided, that act as he may, your Chief Magistrate will have to encounter the severest censure and reproach. Nevertheless I will not shrink from the task you have assigned me, but, relying with confidence on your cordial support, and on the wisdom and virtue, courage and patriotism of the People, I will walk steadily forward in the path of duty, indulging the hope that our united efforts for the promotion of the welfare, honor, and safety of our State may be crowned with success.

In the great struggle in which we are engaged, for the preservation of our rights and liberties, it is my fixed determination to assert and uphold the Sovereign authority of the State, and to enforce, by all the means that may be entrusted to my hands, her Sovereign will. I recognize no allegiance as paramount to that which the citizens of South Carolina owe to the State of their birth, or their adoption. I here publicly declare, and wish it to be distinctly understood, that I shall hold myself bound by the highest of all obligations, to carry into full effect, not only the Ordinance of the Convention, but every Act of the Legislature, and every judgment of our own courts, the inforcement of which may devolve on the Executive. I claim no right to revise their acts. It will be my duty to execute them; and that duty I mean, to the utmost of my power, faithfully to perform.

In the administration of the ordinary duties of my office, it shall be my constant aim, and earnest endeavor to reconcile discordant opinions—to allay party animosities—and, as far as may be practicable, to bring all the citizens of Carolina to regard each other as brethren of one family. In the administration of our criminal code, I am firmly resolved to "execute justice;" but I shall endeavor to do so in the spirit of the Constitution, which instructs me that this shall be done "in mercy." I should despise myself, and feel that I was utterly unworthy of public confidence, if I were not unalterably determined to perform this most painful part of my public duty without "fear, favor, or affection." The pure stream of public justice shall not be contaminated by personal feelings, or party animosities.

And now, fellow citizens, having thus frankly laid down the principles by which I intend to be governed, in the administration of the affairs of the State, let us look forward to the prospect before us, in order that we may be prepared to meet the crisis as becomes men, firmly resolved to do our duty, in every emergency. South Carolina, after ten years of unavailing petitions and remonstrances, against a system of measures on the part of the Federal Government, which in common with the other Southern States—she has repeatedly declared, to be founded in USURPATION, utterly subversive of the rights, and fatal to the prosperity of her people—has, in the face of the world PUT HERSELF UPON HER SOVEREIGNTY, and made the solemn declaration, that this system shall no longer be enforced within her limits. All hope of a redress of this grievance, from a returning sense of justice on the part of our oppressors, or from all probable change in the policy of the Government having fled, nothing was left for South Carolina, but to throw herself upon her reserved rights, or to remain forever in a condition of 'Colonial vassalage.' —She has, therefore, resolved to stand upon her rights—and it is for her sister States, now, to determine what is to be done in this emergency.—She has announced to them her anxious desire that this controversy shall be amicably adjusted, either by a satisfactory modification of the Tariff, or by a reference of the whole subject to a Convention of all the States. Should neither of these reasonable propositions be acceded to, then she will feel herself justified before God and Man, in firmly maintaining the position she has assumed, until some other mode can be devised, for the removal of the difficulty. South Carolina is anxiously desirous of living at peace with her brethren;—she has not the remotest wish to dissolve the political bands which have connected her with the great American family of Confederated States. With Thomas Jefferson, "she would regard the dissolution of our UNION with them, as *one* of the greatest of evils—but not *the greatest*—there is one greater: SUBMISSION TO A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT LIMITATION OF POWERS;" and such a government she conscientiously believes will be our portion, should the system against which she is now struggling, be finally established as the settled policy of the country.

South Carolina is solicitous to preserve the CONSTITUTION, as our fathers framed it—according to its true spirit, intent and meaning—but she is inflexibly determined, never to surrender her reserved rights, nor to suffer the Constitutional compact to be converted into an instrument for the oppression of her citizens.

She cannot bring herself to believe, that standing as she does on the basis of the constitution, and the immutable principles of truth and justice, any attempt will be made by her confederate States, and least of all by the Government which they have created, for special purposes, to reduce her to subjection by military force. A confederacy of sovereign States, formed by the free consent of all, cannot possibly be held together, by any other tie than mutual sympathies and common interest.—The unhallowed attempt to cement the Union with the blood of our citizens, (which if successful would reduce the free and sovereign States of this confederacy to mere dependent provinces,) South Carolina has solemnly declared, would be regarded by her, as absolving her "from all further obligation to maintain or preserve her political connection with the people of the other States." The spirit of our free institutions, the very temper of the age, would seem to forbid the thought of an appeal to force, for the settlement of a constitutional controversy. If, however, we should be deceived in this reasonable expectation—South Carolina, so far as her means extend, stands prepared to meet danger, and repel invasion, come from what quarter it may. She has warned her brethren of the inevitable consequences of an appeal to arms, and if she should be driven, in defence of her dearest rights, to resist aggression, let it be remembered, that the innocent blood which may be shed in such a contest, will in the great day of account, be required of those who shall persevere in the unhallowed attempt to exercise an "unwarrantable jurisdiction over us."

If such, fellow citizens, should be our lot, if the sacred soil of Carolina should be polluted by the footsteps of an invader, or be stained with the blood of her citizens, shed in her defence—I trust in Almighty God, that no son of hers, native or adopted, who has been nourished at her bosom, or been cherished by her bounty, will be found raising a parricidal arm against our common mother. And even should she stand ALONE in this great struggle for constitutional liberty, encompassed by her enemies, that there will not be found in the wide limits of the State, one recreant son, who will not fly to the rescue, and be ready to lay down his life in her defence.

South Carolina cannot be drawn down from the proud eminence on which she has now placed herself, except by the hands of her own children.—Give her but a fair field, and she asks no more. Should she succeed, hers will be glory enough to have led the way in the noble work of REFORM. And if, after making those efforts due to her own honor, and the greatness of the cause, she is destined to fall, the bitter fruits of her failure, not to herself alone, but to the entire South, nay, to the whole Union, will attest her virtue. The speedy establishment on the ruins of the rights of the States, and the liberties of the People, of a great CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, "riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry" of our once happy land—our glorious confederacy, broken into scattered and dishonored fragments—the light of liberty extinguished, never, perhaps, to be relumed—*these*—*these* will be the melancholy memorials of that wisdom, which saw the danger, while yet at a distance, and of that patriotism which struggled gloriously to avert it; memorials, over which repentant, though unavailing tears, will assuredly be shed, by those who will discover, when too late, that they have suffered the last occasion to pass away, when the liberties of the country might have been redeemed, and the Union established upon a foundation as enduring as the everlasting rocks.

WE may not live to witness these things. To some of us, it may not be allotted to survive the Republic. But, if we are only true to our duty, our example will, in that dark hour, be a rich legacy to our children—and which of us would desire a higher reward, than to have it inscribed upon his tomb—"here lies the man who sacrificed himself in a noble effort to rescue the Constitution from violation, and to restore the liberties of his country."

Fellow Citizens, this is "OUR OWN, OUR NATIVE LAND;" it is the soil of CAROLINA, which has been enriched by the precious blood of our ancestors, shed in defence of those rights and liberties, which we are bound by every tie, divine and human, to transmit unimpaired to our posterity. It is *here* that we have been cherished in youth and sustained in manhood, by the generous confidence of our fellow citizens; *here* repose the honored bones of our fathers; *here* the eyes of our children first beheld the light; and *here*, when our earthly pilgrimage is over, we hope to sink at rest, on the bosom of our common mother. Bound to our country by sacred and endearing ties, let others desert her if they can; let them revile her if they will; let them give aid and countenance to her enemies, if they may; but for us, we will STAND OR FALL WITH CAROLINA.

God grant that the wisdom of your councils, sustained by the courage and patriotism of our people, may crown our efforts for the preservation of our liberties with triumphant success. But if in the inscrutable purposes of an all-wise Providence, it should be otherwise decreed, let us be prepared to DO OUR DUTY in every emergency.

If assailed by violence from abroad, and deserted by those to whom she has a right to look for support, our beloved State is to be "humbled in dust and ashes," before the footstool of the oppressor, we shall not rejoice in her humiliation, nor join in the exaltation of her enemies, but in adversity as in prosperity, in weal and wo, "through good report and evil report," we will GO FOR CAROLINA:

And now, fellow citizens, offering up my most fervent prayers to Him in whose hands are the destinies of nations, that he will prosper all your measures, and have our WHOLE COUNTRY "in his holy keeping," I am ready, in the solemn form prescribed by the constitution, to dedicate myself to the service of the State.

December 13, 1832.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,

Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh,	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth'a	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. 85 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	State bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	
Catskill	2	All other current notes	
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & u	
Central Bank	2	Springfield	
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk.	the cur
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada.	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebec Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at George't'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank	½	State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk.co. Hav. deGra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Gum.	4.87 a 4.90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70 a 4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25 a 15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11-50

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned offer for sale their COTTON FACTORY, *situated at Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, now in successful and profitable operation.*

The Factory contains 5 double cards, 4 single do., and 1 breaker for laps; 3 drawing frames, on the most approved principle; 2 tube speeders, each ten tubes; 1 roving frame, 16 cans; 7 throstles, containing 696 spindles; 1 mule, 144 spindles; 1 twister, for carpet chain, 12 spindles; together with Picker, Reels, &c., and every thing necessary to carry on the business profitably and advantageously, the whole of which are in excellent working order. There is also a small Machine Shop attached to it, with suitable tools for the repair and making of machinery.

The building is subtantial and elegant, 55 by 33 feet, 3 stories, a good and substantial cast iron overshot wheel, with cast iron gearing—this will either be sold to the purchaser or rented.

In connection with the above, there is a Store, well stocked with such goods as suits the wants of the country and hands employed: a better stand for business is probably not in the county.

The permanency of the Beaver is too well known to need comment from us; and its improvement, as a slack water navigation, will add much to its value. Pittsburgh, one of the best markets in the western country for cotton yarn, is distant but thirty miles, and navigation the whole way; 2 keel boats ply, weekly, between Beaver and Pittsburgh. To those desiring to purchase, and obtain information of the profits of the business, every information will be communicated. For terms, &c., address PUGHS, WILSON & CO.,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Nov. 13, 1832.—w3m.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipsig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship; of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufacturers, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus. The lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SN

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1833.

MONTHS.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

MONTHS.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMBER.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	20	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Bank of Pittsburgh.—Notes for Discount must be offered on Tuesday. Bank open every day except Sundays, Christmas, New Year, and the Fourth of July. *List of Directors*—William H. Denny, (President,) John Graham, Nathaniel Holmes, Robert Stewart, James Brown, Hugh Davis, James Ross, Jun. William Daily, Lewis Hutchison, Wm. M. Semple, Neville B. Craig, John Caldwell, and John Irwin.

U. S. Branch Bank.—Open every day, except Sundays, Christmas, New Year, and the Fourth of July. Notes for Discount must be handed in on Mondays and Thursdays. *List of Directors*—A. Brackenridge, (President,) Samuel Thompson, Wm. McKnight, Geo. Boggs, Michael Allen, J. Towne, Isaac Lightner, Wm. Bell, James Park, and Thomas Bakewell.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES--FOR 1830.

STATES, &c.	No. of F. Per.	No. of S.	Total Pop.	No. of R. in Con.
Maine,	399,453	2	399,455	8
New Hampshire,	269,325	3	269,328	5
Vermont,	280,657	0	280,657	5
Massachusetts,	610,407	1	610,408	12
Rhode Island,	97,182	17	97,199	2
Connecticut,	297,650	25	297,675	6
New York,	1,918,532	76	1,918,608	40
New Jersey,	318,569	2,254	320,823	6
Pennsylvania,	1,347,830	403	1,348,233	28
Delaware,	73,456	3,292	76,748	1
Maryland,	344,046	102,994	447,040	8
Virginia,	741,648	469,757	1,211,405	21
North Carolina,	492,386	245,601	737,987	13
South Carolina,	265,784	315,401	581,185	9
Georgia,	299,292	217,531	516,823	9
Kentucky,	522,704	165,213	687,917	13
Tennessee,	540,300	141,603	681,903	13
Ohio,	935,878	6	935,884	19
Louisiana,	106,151	109,588	215,739	3
Indiana,	343,028	3	343,031	7
Mississppi,	70,962	65,659	136,621	2
Illinois,	156,698	747	157,445	3
Alabama,	191,978	117,549	309,527	5
Missouri,	115,364	25,091	140,455	2
Michigan Territory,	31,607	32	31,639	
Arkansas do.	25,812	4,576	30,388	
Florida, do.	19,229	15,501	34,730	
District of Columbia,	33,715	6,119	39,834	
Totals,	10,849,620	2,009,050	12,858,670	240

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR 1830.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	No. of Inhab.
Adams	21.379
Berks	53.152
Bucks	45.745
Chester	59.910
Cumberland	29.226
Dauphin	25.243
Delaware	17.323
Franklin	35.037
Lancaster	76.631
Lehigh	22.256
Lebanon	20.557
Montgomery	39.406
Northampton	39.482
Perry	14.261
Philadelphia city and county,	188.797
Pike	4.843
Schuylkill	20.744
Wayne	7.663
York	42.859
	755.514

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny & city of Pittsburgh,	50.552
Somerset	17.762
M'Kean	1.439
Potter	1.265
Jefferson	2.025
Cambria	7.076
Clearfield	4.803

Counties.	No. of Inhab.
Crawford	16.030
Mercer	19.729
Union	20.795
Venango	9.470
Westmoreland	38.400
Warren	4.697
Columbia	20.059
Beaver	24.183
Centre	18.879
Susquehanna	16.787
Fayette	29.172
Green	18.028
Butler	14.581
Northumberland	18.133
Erie	17.041
Mifflin	21.690
Tioga	8.978
Washington	42.784
Bradford	19.746
Armstrong	17.701
Luzerne	27.379
Indiana	14.252
Huntingdon	27.145
Bedford	24.502
Lycoming	17.636
Western Pennsylvania	592.719
Eastern "	755.514
Total,	1.348.233

As to the "sympathy and support of the entire South," the Nullifiers do not deserve it, in any aspect of the case. They have madly rushed into this violent extremity, without asking the co-operation of their Southern brethren—indeed, absolutely in opposition to their sentiments. Is Virginia to lose her senses, because South Carolina is mad? Really, it seems to us that if we have any "sympathy" to spare, or any "support" to offer, it should be tendered to the members of the Union party of our sister State, who are at this moment at the mercy of an infuriated set of men, of whose future despotic conduct we may form some idea from the measures which they have already adopted. Drayton and Huger, and their associates, deserve, and shall receive *our* sympathy and support.

* * Governor Floyd thinks it monstrous that Congress should interpret its own powers. Is it not more monstrous that they should be interpreted by a South Carolina convention? Is it not the very height of presumtion that a State Convention should pretend to *dictate* to the Federal government the course it shall pursue, as the condition of its longer continuance in the Union? Suppose Pennsylvania should tell Congress, "if you do accede to the South Carolina proposition, *we* will secede"—what course could Congress pursue? Adopt this heresy and we should be eternally at cross purposes. Not a year would elapse in which we would not see Congres bullied by the States, through the influence of the countless demagogues that swarm in their bosoms.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A Predicament.—Slaves escaping from one State into another are now reclaimable by their masters, whenever found within the Union. Slaves however from a foreign country are not so treated. Of course South Carolina, if she separates from the Union, is in a fair way to lose all her slaves; in other words more than half her population.—*Poulson.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1833.

☞We content ourselves by the occupation of a small portion of our paper with editorial matter, to make room for the highly interesting news from the South, and from Europe. The loss of the Constellation is truly a melancholy event—the United States Gazette mentions that the crew consisted of from four to six hundred souls.

STEAM BOAT MEDITERRANEAN.—We have recently taken several opportunities to visit and view this most substantial and splendid vessel, which now lies at our wharf. As this most noble monument of the taste and skill of our artisans is now completed, and will probably soon depart from our city, never to return, we cannot permit her to go without a notice.

The Mediterranean, we believe we may safely say, is the largest boat of her kind in the United States, or in the world. Her length of keel is 175 feet, and on deck 193 feet; breadth of beam 30 ft., and extreme breadth 60 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches. The Ladies' Cabin has connected with it twelve state rooms, each containing two berths; and the Gentlemen's Cabin fifty state rooms, each containing two berths. These two cabins are separated only by folding doors, which, when thrown open, exhibit to view one vast and splendid room of one hundred and twenty-four feet in length, in the decoration of which, all the taste and skill of our city has been displayed.

Each state room in the ladies' cabin communicates by doors, both with the cabin and with the spacious guards, and is lighted by panes of brilliant pressed glass, which admit the light, although they exclude vision. In the ladies' cabin, we observed a very pleasing embellishment, which, we believe, has never before been adopted in our western steam boats—we refer to twelve handsome landscapes and other scenes introduced into the pannelling between the doors of the state rooms. The gallery aft of the ladies' cabin is enclosed by folding sashes of window glass, which will protect the fair passengers from the inclemency of the weather, without obstructing their view of the country, by which they are passing. In this gallery, a swing will be suspended, which will afford the ladies exercise and recreation, both much needed in the comparatively long passages on the Ohio and Mississippi.

It would have been a species of madness to have risked so much rich and costly work upon a hull of moderate solidity. The owners of the Mediterranean have not been guilty of this madness. The hull was built by Samuel Walker, of Elizabeth town, and possesses extraordinary strength.

The engine is one of 320 horse power—was constructed by Messrs. Stackhouse & Thompson, of this city, and we are told that on its first trial, a few days since, it worked to admiration.—The Joiner work was executed by Mr. Archibald Mason, of this city.—The Mediterranean is owned by Messrs. Knox & M'Kee, of Wheeling, and Messrs. M'Kee, Clarke & Co, and Capt. Wm. Shrodes, of this city, and will be commanded by the latter gentleman.

Mr. Craig—Allow me, through your Gazette, to express for myself and the heirs of J. M'Donald, our grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Fire Companies who, through great difficulty, on account of the state of the road, repaired to the scene of conflagration, at the Old Paper Mill, and happily succeeded in saving the dwelling houses. The entire loss is about $15,000, of which my loss and that of the heirs of J. M'Donald, combined, dont exceed $5,000. Respectfully.

JOS. PATTERSON.

January 1, 1833.

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh took place, at the house of Mr. Henry Snowden, on Thursday evening, the 27th ult., for the purpose of adopting measures to relieve those persons who suffered, (and who may need it,) by the burning of the Franklin Factory, on the night of the 26th ult. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Zibeon Packard to the chair, and appointing James Blakely, Secretary. The objects of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That committees be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the nature and extent of the losses of each individual, and make report to the next meeting, and, also, for the purpose of soliciting donations in the City and Northern Liberties, the following gentlemen being nominated, were appointed to fill these committees. Inquiring committee, Messrs. M. R. Lowry, Esq. and Chas. Anderson. For soliciting donations in the city, Messrs. A. Laughlin and Z. Packard. For the borough, Messrs. John H. Shoenberger and Jas. Laughlin.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the city papers.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again, at the same place, on Thursday evening, the 3d of January, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

ZIBEON PACKARD, *Chairman.*

JAMES BLAKELY, *Secretary.*

January 1, 1833.

☞The city papers are requested to publish the above.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. American.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half past one o'clock.—By the Canada, from Liverpool, we have London papers of 5th Nov. and Liverpool of 6th,

The Times, of Monday 5th, announces the intelligence, received by express, of the sailing of the combined fleets from Portsmouth for the Dutch coast, with a fair wind, on Sunday at 2 o'clock.—The same paper adds—

No formal answer has yet, so far as we can learn, been received from the Court of the Hague to the summons of the two Courts; but a long delay to answer must be construed into a refusal to yield. A rumor is current among persons connected with Holland in the city, that his Dutch Majesty complains of the breach of one of the articles of the treaty by the entry of the French army into Belgium, contrary to its declared neutrality. If his Majesty had accepted the treaty, he would have had some ground for the complaint.

The Plenipotentiaries of Russia have withdrawn from the London Conference in consequence of the coercive measures proposed by England and France.

A large Russian fleet had been observed in the Baltic, and its supposed destination was Holland, to prevent the blockade of the Dutch ports.

Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of England, died at the age of 71, on the 4th.

The new packet ship, South America, went out to Liverpool in 18 days.

It was said that Russia had declared in favor of Holland.

The papers announce the arrival from America of a distinguished commedian, Mr. Hackett.

The King of Holland has recently issued a Decree which must have a very injurious effect on the Belgian manufactures. Up to the date of this new fiscal regulation the Belgians were allowed to send their manufactured cottons of Dunkirk to Holland, where, being shipped for the Indies in Dutch vessels, they paid only a duty of 12½ per cent. whilst English and German wares paid 25 per cent. The Belgians are now placed in this respect on the same footing with the English and Germans, with whom they cannot for the present successfully compete.

Turkey and Egypt.—Malta Gazettes to the 10th of October confirm the important information that the Pasha of Egypt has opened negotiations of peace with the Sultan.

From the N. Y. Standard, of Dec. 27.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM PARIS.

By the ship Manchester, Capt. Weiderholdt, from Havre, on the 13th November, we have our regular files from Paris to the 12th, and from Havre to the day of sailing. They contain intelligence of much interest.

LOSS of the Frigate CONSTELLATION.

The Journal of Havre, of the 12th says—"Lloyd's List, of the 9th November, acquaints us with the melancholy event which we have the pain this day to report. By a vessel arrived at Trieste, on the 27th October, in 16 days from Smyrna, we learn the *Loss of the U. S. Frigate Constellation*, at Rhodes. ALL ON BOARD PERISHED, except the commandant and six seamen!—In the same squall a Greek steamboat was lost, with all the passengers, the crew and cargo, in the Gulf of Volo."

The above is the only statement we can find in reference to the subject, on looking carefully through all our papers. We will publish to morrow a list of the officers of the ill-fated vessel.

Hostilities had not commenced in Belgium.—The 12th November was the day named for the passing of the frontiers by the French army; the prince royal and the Duke de Nemours had set out to join the troops. General Chasse was resolved, it was supposed, to defend himself in Antwerp to the last, but it was reported in Brussels that his garrison was disaffected; and desertions were going on to a great extent—countenanced, it was rumored, by the Prince of Orange.

The combined squadron was seen off Ostend on the 7th Nov.

The Swabian Mercury remarks, that it is not at all strange that Prussia should remain so quiet, after the peremptory declaration which she has made on the subject of Belgian affairs, *because* the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian army of 150,000 men, can be placed on the frontiers of Belgium, prepared to act against France.

The London Courier of the 9th says, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are still of opinion that by prolonging negotiations, matters may be arranged between Holland and Belgium, without a resort to arms, and that "the winter meditations of the Dutch King will terminate by his accepting in the spring the proposed conditions." England and France, however, have no longer faith in any but coercive measures. The Courier argues that the former powers ought either to present some definite plan for terminating the difficulties in question, if they oppose that of the others, or to withdraw from the Conference entirely.

STILL LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Embargo on the Dutch Shipping.—At a late hour last night our news boat T. H. Smith came up from the British brig Dapper, Capt. Dickinson, from Hull, on the 15th Nov. having been politely furnished by Capt. D. with a Hull paper of the 13th, and a London paper of the 7th Nov. The former contains, from the London Extraordinary Gazette of the 7th, an Order in Council of the 6th, laying an Embargo on all Dutch Shipping then within, or which should thereafter come within any of the ports, harbors, or roads, in any part of his Britannic Majesty's Dominions; and directing the commanders of British ships of war to "detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but the utmost care to be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatsoever, be sustained."

The order also prohibits the clearance or departure of any British merchant vessels for any port within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, until further orders.

From the Telescope.

RECEPTION OF THE PROCLAMATION AT COLUMBIA.

Presidential Edict against South Carolina.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Preston moved to suspend the orders of the day, in order that he might place before them a most important and extraordinary document, that had been transmitted to him by our Senator in Congress. The orders were accordingly suspended.

Mr. Preston then proceeded to say, that, in the midst of the grave deliberations of this House—in the face of the decision of the great sovereign power of the State, rendered thro' a convention of her people; in utter despite of the appeal by them made, from the tyranny of the General Government, to the high, inherent principles of the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties reserved to the State, against great and alarming usurpations by the Federal power; a single branch of that Government, to the *whole* of which we deny the power in question, has assumed singly to decide the entire controversy—to take judicial and legislative, as well as executive cognizance of the matter, and to cut the gordian knot of these constitutional difficulties with the sword.

He offered, therefore, the following resolution:—Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance, and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested forthwith to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance; exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President.

A gentleman then asking the reading of the proclamation, Mr. W. P. Finly rose, and went through it. The House listened to it with an exceedingly marked indignation. At the passage, however, where the President calls us "his children," and talks to the State "like a father," there was a general laugh over the whole house.

Messrs. R. Barnwell Smith, Isaac Holmes, and F. Pickens successively rose, and expressed with great eloquence and spirit, views of equal detestation and contempt against this proceeding. Mr. Smith insisted, that as it breathed the very worst doctrines of consolidation, and called in the most violent methods of enforcing them—and, more especially as it held even the tyrannical doctrine, *that we had not even the right to secede*, all men, of all parties, must refuse to sanction it by their votes. He called, therefore, for the yeas and nays. They were taken: Yeas 90, Nays 24; every Union man voting against the resolutions.

Charleston, Dec. 17.

Bank Robbery.—The Bank of South Carolina, at the corner of Church and Broad streets, was entered during the night of Friday last, by the use of false keys, and robbed of $156,000, consisting wholly of the notes of that Bank. There were four outer doors, three of which have two locks each, that were entered by seven false keys, and the inner door, leading directly to the vault in which the money is kept, was forced. The boldness and skill of this robbery, committed in the midst of the city, and within a stone's throw of the main guard house, furnished occasion of great astonishment.

We are happy to learn that the principal engaged in this extensive robbery was arrested yesterday noon, and safely lodged in prison. Upwards of $100,000 of the money was found at the lodgings of this man, whose name is said to be Henry Barton, late from Baltimore, and it is believed that the balance will be immediately recovered.

There is a report afloat, connected with the Holland and Belgium business, that excites a good deal of attention and interest. It is said, and *believed*, that the Dutch Charge has instructions or authority to issue Letters of Marque against English and French commerce to vessels sailing from American ports on the news of the first hostile proceedings by the combined powers—the capturing of a ship, or the firing of a gun. The commissions will probably be eagerly sought for, and Baltimore clippers fitted out *with Dutch crews*, may be got ready for sea in a very short time.

Such a measure as this could hardly have been counted on by the convention of London, but it is so natural and feasible that the probability of its adoption is evident, and *may* have given rise to the report. It appeared first in the Albion, a weekly paper of the highest standing, the editor stating that he has it on sufficient authority to warrant his laying it before the public. It is difficult to conceive a course more likely than the arming these privateers to bring on a serious war.—*N. Y. Standard.*

DIED,

In Pittsburgh, at the house of Mr. John Taylor, Innkeeper, on Monday, the 24th day of December, ult. Mr. THOMAS BADGER, formerly of Erie county, Pa. He was respectfully interred in the Methodist Episcopal Burial Ground, on Christmas Day.

Editors publishing papers in Erie, Pa. will confer a favor by copying the above.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

CONCERT.

THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS, grateful for the patronage bestowed on them by the very respectable audience at their Concert on Saturday evening, have the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they intend to give another Concert, on Thursday evening next, at the same place.

Particulars will be made known in the bills.

January 1—1t

New Works.

THE complete Poetical Works of Johanna Baillie; first American Edition, in 1 vol.

2. History of Switzerland; being vol. 19, of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia,

3. Stories from Italian Writers, with a Literal Interlinear Translation, on Locke's Plan of Classical Instruction; Illustrated with Notes.

4. A Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, and of his Labors among the French Protestants of Dauphine; by William Stephen Gilly, M. A. Prebendary of Durham, and Vicar of Norham. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Jan. 1, 1833.—4t.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

W. H. DENNY.

January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

Annuals for 1833.

THE AMULET, a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hall, with 12 splendid engravings.

The Literary Souvenir; edited by Alaric A. Watts, with 10 splendid engravings. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., *No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*

January 1, 1833.—3t.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT can *always* be found at SYLVESTER'S—together with a *large collection* of the *Latest Eastern Publications.* Just received, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. January 1, 1833.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

WRITTEN Proposals, accompanying a plan for building a Permanent Bridge over Little Beaver Creek, at Little Beaver Mills, in Columbiana county, Ohio, will be received, at or before Friday, the fifteenth day of February next: the Span is about one hundred and ten feet above the abutments; the building will be required to be well done, in all its parts, with a good roof, &c. For further information, those persons desirous of undertaking that building, would do well to call and examine the premises; and further, if no agreement is entered into for the building of said Bridge, before the said 15th day of February next, that on that day it will be set up at public sale, at the house of John Wiley, near the site of said Bridge.

THOS. FOSTER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
JOHN SMITH,
JOB HARVEY,
CHRISTOPHER BOWEN.
Building Committee.

Attest—THOS. MOORE, Sec. to said Committee.

January 1, 1833.—tl5thF

PENN STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, fronting on Penn street, above Hand street; being part of the Fort Fayette Lots. The Lot is 26 feet 7½ inches in front, by 60 feet deep. The House and Office erected thereon, and now rented for $156 per annum. Possession may be had on the first of April. For title, terms, &c. apply at No. 35 Market street.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Two Building Lots,

ON THE TURNPIKE—NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments accomodating. For further information apply to JAMES S. CRAFT.

Jan. 1, 1833.—3mw.

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1833; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
51		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
34220	tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Sylvester has again sold, at his office in Nashville, Combination, 7, 34, 38, a splendid prize of $10,000. Those who want $10,000 or $20,000 in the above scheme, must apply in season, at SYLVESTER'S, Fortune's chosen Agent, Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

January 1, 1833.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE,

A TWO Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, in Diamond Alley, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

For terms, enquire of

GEORGE COCHRAN, of R'd

Dec. 3.-6w

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

THE following Classes, in the University Building, will commence on the 2d of January, 1833. Natural and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and the Greek and Latin Languages. Particular attention will be paid to the progress of the students in every department.

Parents who may wish their sons to commence the study of the Latin, or to join any class in the Latin or Greek Languages, or in Mathematics, or Philosophy, may depend on their being accurately taught whatever they wish them to study.

ROBERT BRUCE.

N. B. Tuition $6 25 cts. per quarter.

December 21, 1832.

PITTSBURGH

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Partnership which existed between the subscribers was dissolved in April last. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to Alexander Ferguson; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.

August 7—tf

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING, in Wayne street, between Penn and the Allegheny River. Apply to

JOHN WALLACE,

Dec. 21.—3t. No. 29, Market street.

SUPPLEMENT to an Ordinance, entitled "*An Ordinance regulating the Markets, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets,*" *and of the Weigh Master.*

WHEREAS Jas. Brown, Nathan Fusey, Abishai Way, Thomas Scott, David Evans, Thos. Williams, Adam Hays, Samuel Thompson, Allen & Grant, David Greer, William Hays, Anthony Dravo, Samuel Robinson, John Wright, and Thomas Cassilly, in compliance with their proposition, and conformable to a joint resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, passed the twenty-fourth day of September, 1832, have erected and established a Market House in the middle of Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Cecil's alley, in said city, at their own cost, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the 'Clerk of the Market' to rent the Stalls on the South side, and two of the Stalls at each end of the north side, in the Market House in Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, to such Butchers and Victuallers as will occupy the same for the sale of slaughtered animals, and to none other, at the following yearly rents, payable in advance—viz: For the two end Stalls next Market and St. Clair streets, being Nos. 1 and 2, at thirty dollars each, per annum; for the next two Stalls, being Nos. 3 and 4, at twenty-five dollars each per annum; for the Stalls Nos. 5, 7, and 9, at twenty dollars each, per annum; for Stalls numbered 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, at fifteen dollars each, per annum; for Stall No. 37, at twenty dollars per annum; for Stalls Nos. 39 and 40, at twenty-five dollars each, per annum; and for Stall No. 38, at eighteen dollars per annum. And the Stalls of said Market House, on the north side, from No. 6 to 36 inclusive, may be let to such Gardeners and Farmers as wish to secure a permanent stand for the sale of the produce of their gardens and farms, at a yearly rent of ten dollars. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to expose or offer for sale at, or in any of the said Stalls on the north side from No. 6 to 36 inclusive, the flesh of any slaughtered animal in a less quantity than the quarter of the carcass of such animal.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That all leases for the stalls in said market house shall terminate on the 31st day of December, 1833, and on the 31st day of December in each succeeding year thereafter; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to furnish the City Treasurer with a rental of said market house, and to collect the stall rents, and pay over the same to the City Treasurer, in the manner prescribed for the collection and payment of the stall rents in the Diamond market house, by the ordinances to which this is supplementary; and it shall be the duty of the city treasurer to keep a separate account of the stall rents and all other revenue that may be derived from said market house, which shall be, and is hereby appropriated exclusively for the reimbursement to the individuals named in the preamble to this supplement, of the principal and interest of the amount expended by them in the erection of said market house, and for that purpose only until said principal and interest be fully paid off and if, at any time hereafter, the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, do by ordinance authorise the payment of the principal and interest that may be due to the stockholders of said market house, and the same be paid to them, their heirs, or assigns, in full; that then shall the stall rents and revenue arising therefrom revert to and become the property of said city.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the City Treasurer shall, on the first day of July, 1833, and on the first days of January and of July in every succeeding year, pay to the persons named as aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, the amount of the stall rents and other revenue that may have been derived from said market house, dividing the same rateably, according to the amount invested by each, as set forth in the following schedule, viz:

James Brown	$100	*Allen & Grant,*	$100
Nathan Pusey,	100	*David Greer,*	200
Abishai Way,	100	*William Hays,*	100
Thomas Scott,	100	*Anthony Dravo,*	50
David Evans,	100	*Samuel Robinson,*	100
Thomas Williams,	100	*John Wright,*	100
Adam Hays,	100	*Thomas Cassilly,*	100
Samuel Thompson,	100		

together with the interest thereon—to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1833, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum: Provided that *no* stockholder be entitled to a dividend on the principal, or a computation of the interest, until he has fully paid the amount of his subscription.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the market limits are hereby extended to the said market house on Liberty street, and shall embrace so much of said street as is included within the curb stones bounding the footways of said street on each side, and the west line of St. Clair street, extended to Market street at the one end and the east line of Cecil's alley, extended to Fifth street at the other end; subject to the same regulations and penalties as are prescribed by the several ordinances relating to the markets and market houses in the Diamond. And it shall be the duty of the weigh-master to provide scales and weights at the expense of the city, which he shall erect at the west end of said market house, and there, on market days during market hours, attend, either personally or by deputy, and weigh such articles of provisions as may be presented for that purpose; for which service he shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees as are now allowed him for weighing at the weigh-houses in the Diamond.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the clerk of the market and the constables are hereby required to attend at the market house on Liberty street, on market days and during market hours, to perform the several duties enjoined upon them by the several ordinances of this city.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained and enacted* That so much of any ordinances as are supplied by this supplement, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1832.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.

Attest—
S. A. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council, *p. t.*
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
Pittsburgh, December 24, 1832.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,900	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
25	1,000	25,000
25	500	12,500
25	300	7,500
41	200	8,200
56	80	4,480
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	12	26,883
15400	6	92,400
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Dec. 25, 1832.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings &c. has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars*, consisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1	Large Massive	Bread Tray;
1	do do	Coffee Pot;
1	do do	Pitcher;
1	do do	Sugar Bowl;
1	do do	Wash Bowl;
1	do do	Cream Jug;
1	do do	Soup Ladle;
6	Silver Pint	Mugs;
17	do	Desert Spoons;
11	do	Table do
8	do	Tea do
4	do	Salt do
2	do	Butter Knives;
1	Patent Lever double cased	Silver Watch.

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.
☞The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

BINDERS' BOARDS,

JUST received and for sale by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Dec. 4—4w No. 108 Second street.

NEW POEM.

ATALANTIS—A Story of the Sea: in three parts. For sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
December 21—3t

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - -	*per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, held at the city of Pittsburgh, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said court—William Marks and John M'Dowell, (administrators of William Herdman, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased,) will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out cry, on Thursday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1833, at 12 o'clock, (noon) on the premises, One Tract of Land, situate in Fayette township and county aforesaid, bounded by Chartier's creek and lands of Christopher Cowan, Thomas Dorrington, and William Henry, known by the name of the 'South Place,' and containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and sixty perches.

And, also, one other Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Dorrington, James Ewing, Isaac Walker, Robert Boyd, and heirs of William Henry, generally known by the name of 'Farm Hill,' containing two hundred and twenty acres and one hundred and thirty perches, being the real estate of said deceased. Terms at sale.

[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,
Dec. 4, 1832.—ts. *Clerk.*

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,
NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

Pittsburgh Foundry.

THE Subscribers have lately enlarged their Foundry, on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where the whole of their Castings will henceforth be manufactured. By the arrangements made, they are enabled to make every description of work in their line, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. They have constantly on hand, a large variety of ornamental and plain STOVES and GRATES, Ovens and Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Bark Mills, and Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, and almost every article connected with their business, which can be found in the western country.

If more convenient to their customers, orders may be left at the old Jackson Foundry Warehouse, on Liberty street, where an assortment of ware is kept.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & CUDDY.
☞A general settlement of accounts is desired at the end of the year. Legal process will be resorted to, for the collection of all debts due 2 months, and unpaid on the 20th of January.
December 14—4w

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No.* 58, *WOOD STREET,* a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified, that a certain Note, drawn by the subscribers, and payable to the order of B. A. Fahnestock, dated the 24th November, 1832, for $2,138 36, has been attached in their hands, as the property of Thos. C. Forbes, at the suit of Henry J. Grew. Payment of the same will therefore be withheld, until said suit is disposed of, or the attachment otherwise legally removed.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
December 7—8t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DUNN & O'NEIL, are desired to call and settle their accounts immediately, as legal means will soon be taken for their collection; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are notified that an assignment has been made, for the use of all the creditors, and they are requested to present their accounts for settlement. All persons, wishing to settle, are desired to call upon Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the Diamond, or on the subscriber, in East Liberty, either of whom can inform them of the terms of the assignment.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832. *Assignee.*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

SOUVENIRS FOR 1833!

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, embellished with 20 engravings.
The London Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.
The Pearl, with 9 engravings.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh
Nov. 9.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,

J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,
(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.
September 21—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish: Blithe as the hours; Sull'Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.
SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes,* complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.
September 18.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN.

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

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The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson —The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

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Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

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